

When They Shall Have Learned to Think and to Say Restoration, Then Peace by Negotiation Will Be Morally Possible

Hoover Steps In as Food Bill Is Signed

"To Stabilize, Not Disturb," His Message to American Public

Gives Pledge to Stop Profiteering

Work Begins at Once Toward Organizing Saving Campaign

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American government to-day assumed control of the country's food supply with the signing by President Wilson of the Administration food survey and regulatory bill.

Formal announcement of Herbert Hoover's appointment as food administrator was made at the White House soon after the measures were approved, and to-night Mr. Hoover set forth the aims of the food administration in a statement declaring its purpose will be to stabilize and not to disturb conditions.

Every effort will be made to correct price abuses made possible by abnormal times, Mr. Hoover said, but drastic measures will not be attempted until it is seen the purposes of the Administration cannot be accomplished through constructive cooperation with food producing and distributing industries.

The very existence of corrective powers, Mr. Hoover declares, will tend to check speculation and price inflation.

Ready To Go Ahead

Both the food administration and the Agricultural Department have been ready since long before the bills were passed to go ahead with the work. The food administration has assembled a staff and already is enlisting the country's women for a household saving campaign. Meanwhile the Federal Trade Commission, authorized some time ago to conduct an investigation into food prices with special reference to anti-trust law violations, is gathering information which it will turn over to the two agencies and to the Department of Justice.

The first move of the food administration will be to bring about changes in the system of distribution of wheat and the manufacture and sale of flour and bread. It will take up next the production of meat and dairy foods. The Trade Commission has investigators now in the flour mills and in the meat packing houses.

NOW THAT THEY ARE APPROACHING THE WOODSHED



British Capture Westhoek as Ypres Drive Is Renewed

Haig's Battalions Take Ridge and Swamp After Artillery Hurricane

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Clear weather last night and to-day brought out a blaze of battle on several sectors of the West front, particularly in Flanders, where the British, after a hurricane of fire, at daybreak shouldered their way through the village of Westhoek, three and a half miles east of Ypres, seizing the ridge to the north and the swamp to the south, while at the same time the French on the same front wrested from the enemy fortified farms between Bixchoote and Langemark, due north of Ypres.

Simultaneously Haig's battalions swept forward in Artois in a powerful raid on a mile and a half front east of Monchy-le-Preux between the Scarpe River, overrunning the enemy's entire first system of defense, remaining in it until the greatest possible damage had been done, and then returning to their own lines.

The Germans, selecting a point on the battlefield which has seen little fighting recently, attacked on a mile stretch just north of St. Quentin and penetrated the French trenches, according to Berlin, over a distance of 1,200 yards, taking about 150 prisoners. In the midst of the growing bombardment on the Aisne and Verdun fronts there were French and German thrusts, particularly a violent assault by three enemy battalions, assisted by storming troops, toward the middle of the Chemin des Dames, none of which resulted in any change of position.

Allies Ready for Heavier Blows

The heavy fighting in Flanders and Artois is significant both because of the points selected for attack, in either case the angle of extreme British penetration, and because it shows that the Allies are ready to follow up the offensive of July 31 with blows of even greater force.

The German day bulletin describes the cannoneers previous to the French and British advances as gradually rising to the most intense drum fire and mentions the infantry attacks but gives no outcome for the engagements which followed.

General Haig mentions only the capture of Westhoek and the ridge of the same name, but unofficial accounts of the success say that the British advanced their lines several hundred yards from a point east of Frezenberg to the Ypres-Menin road, a two-mile front. The forward lines were lightly held by the Germans, but severe fighting developed as soon as their main positions were entered. The impetus of the British was so great, however, that they carried everything before them and at the last accounts were consolidating the newly won high ground against the expected counter thrust.

The British have maintained a foothold in the straggling hamlet of Westhoek since the present offensive began and have withstood several determined German efforts to force them out. The importance of the place lies in the ridge to the north, which is a broken continuation of the Mesines ridge and dominates the highway to Menin, one of the two main avenues upon which Haig expects to drive into Belgium. The lowland between Westhoek

McAdoo Plans New Bond Issue Of Six Billions

Will Raise First Year's War Cost to Fifteen Billions; Second Loan Near

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary McAdoo, it was said to-day, is planning to ask Congress for authorization of a new bond issue of \$6,000,000,000 at this session of Congress.

If the proposal is granted it will bring the total amount authorized to be raised during the first year of the war to \$15,000,000,000, exclusive of ordinary government income.

Mr. McAdoo went to the Capitol to-day to talk the situation over with Representative Kitchin. In the absence of Mr. Kitchin he discussed the matter with other members of the Ways and Means Committee. While the Secretary would not state the exact amount of the bond issue he would ask, he said it would be large enough to cover deficiency estimates now being considered by the Appropriations Committee.

As these estimates aggregate approximately \$6,000,000,000, members of the committee expect the demand will be for a bond issue of corresponding proportions.

Distribution of Great Loan

The fifteen billion authorization for the first year of the war, provided the new issue is approved, will be distributed as follows:

Bonds already authorized, \$5,000,000,000.

Treasury certificates authorized, \$2,000,000,000.

To be derived from extra taxes, \$2,000,000,000.

Proposed authorized bonds, \$6,000,000,000.

Total, \$15,000,000,000.

Although the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee had tentatively agreed that further authorization of bond issues for this year would be put over until the next session of Congress, both committees probably will yield to Secretary McAdoo's request after he explains the need for immediate action.

It is probable that the remainder of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue authorized by Congress shortly after war was declared will be offered for sale soon. Since the first issue of these bonds, called the Liberty Loan, was for \$2,000,000,000, the presumption has been that the forthcoming offering of bonds would be for \$3,000,000,000.

The next offering of bonds under the war revenue bill will be designated, it was officially announced to-day, "the second Liberty Loan of 1917."

This issue probably will be offered and subscriptions closed by November 15, the date on which present outstanding Treasury certificates are to be taken up. It is the general understanding that under the present financial scheme of the government, succeeding issues of bonds will be for \$3,000,000,000 each, and that they will not be offered at more frequent intervals than four months.

Sammies to Storm "Berlin" Trenches; Buy French Bonds

By Heywood Brown (Accredited to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)

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CONTROL AMERICAN, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AUG. 10.—It looks bad for Berlin.

The American army has finished the construction of an elaborate system of trenches and in a few days the position is to be attacked and captured under the strict rules of modern warfare. Berlin, as the position has been named, consists of three lines of trenches and forty yards of wire entanglements.

The artillery will batter down the wire and then furnish a barrage for the advancing Americans, who will use bombs and bayonets upon the imaginary foe. It is believed that Berlin will fall further than Babylon.

The marines, who are soldiers of the sea and sailors of the soil, are also the business men of the army. One regiment of marines has subscribed \$60,000 to the French war loan. A large amount has also been sent home, so the regiment has saved more than half its pay. The marines' uniform may be changed because it looks so much like the green of the Germans'. The organization is not anxious to assume the khaki of the marines. They know their worth.

"I hear," said a young marine with all the faith of a simple Breton peasant, "that the Kaiser isn't much afraid of the American army, but that he is scared of the marines."

Millionaire Eager to Fight

HARTFORD, Aug. 10.—When Harold Lee Judd, of New Britain, who two years ago married the widow of Charles G. Gates, was passed by the examining board to-day he waived exemption and said the sooner he got across the ocean to fight his country's enemy the better he would like it.

Private Judd is a cousin of Senator George M. Landers, food control committee member on the State Council of Defense. The combined fortunes of his wife and himself aggregate about \$7,000,000. They have a child.

Bribery Charge Causes Ousting Of Draft Board

Men Near Its Headquarters Said to Have Sold Wai- vers to Registrants

General Alarm Sent Out for Officials

Conkling and Guard From Arsenal Take Over Quarters

What amounted to a general alarm was flashed through the city last night for a small automobile carrying three local board draft exponents.

The three were Louis J. Cherry, Dr. Henry W. Groehl and Dr. Samuel J. Bernfeld, of District 99, and at the time the alarm went out their headquarters in Public School 83, at Lewis and Rivington Streets, had passed formally into the possession of Roscoe S. Conkling, director of the city draft, and a National Guard sergeant from the state arsenal.

Had Notice of Removal

Mr. Conkling had with him a set of documents addressed to the individual members of the board, announcing their summary removal from office. The notice, originating with President Wilson, had come down through the office of the provost marshal general, Governor Whitman and Adjutant General Stotesbury before it reached Mr. Conkling's hands.

All the draft director wanted to find the exponents for was to serve the notice of removal. Other authorities, including Chief Office, of the Department of Justice's bureau of investigation, were looking for them with a view to attaching their persons as the first step in carrying out the government's order that the exponents be "prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Specifically what he board members are to be prosecuted for is a mystery. But in a general way it has been hinted for days past that gross irregularities had been discovered in their draft district, and that exemptions and discharges were being sold practically over the counter, like so much merchandise.

No fewer than a half dozen communications of bad at home had reached Mr. Conkling, some anonymous and some signed, some arriving humbly on postal cards and others in the form of telegrams. These, after a preliminary investigation, Mr. Conkling turned over to the authorities.

In some cases the informants said they had been solicited by men who represented themselves as agents of the exemption and "bargain" laws. In other communications it was asserted the board maintained a "branch office" in a cellar near its headquarters.

Mr. Conkling last night began a still hunt for the exponents. Cherry, the chairman, was neither in his drug store at 464 Grand Street nor in his living room at the rear of the shop. His son said he had gone somewhere in an automobile. At Dr. Bernfeld's home, 273 Rivington Street, the same information was given out. Right next door, at 275 Rivington Street, was dis- played a brass sign bearing the name of Dr. Groehl, the third member of the board. It was learned that Groehl, instead of being a resident of the jurisdiction of his board, as required by regulations, maintained only a branch office there.

His residence is at 327 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, but it was said there the doctor had left about 6 o'clock. He is said to be a brother of Magistrate Groehl.

Exemptions Grew Daily

John Black, janitor of the school, was routed out of bed at home, in East Seventh Street, and opened the way to the local board's offices. While awaiting his coming, the city draft director had learned from a dozen sources that the three exponents had been seen together in a small motor car in the evening.

Max Noble, chief clerk of the board, arrived in time to save the file cabinets from rough handling.

The records found in the cabinet show that Board 99's rejected list grew daily as the examinations continued. On the first examining day, August 6, 127 registrants went before the physicians and only thirty-six of them were turned down, with nineteen held for re-examination. The next day ninety-one were rejected out of 175 examined—more than 50 per cent.

On August 3 only eighty-six out of 193 were definitely accepted; on August 9 only fifty-seven out of 107 were found fit for fighting, and yesterday the score was thirty-five rejected to twenty accepted, with seven cases hanging fire.

Mr. Conkling said that any arrests impending would be made by the Department of Justice, of whose plans he disclaimed knowledge.

Another board will be appointed, he said, and set to work immediately. The registrants already passed up, whether qualified or discharged, will be called in for re-examination and the new board will proceed as if nothing had been done at all toward raising the district's quota.

(Appellate Draft Board begins its work, on Page 3.)

Senators Agree On Bill to Open Rich Oil Lands

Fuel for Autos, Trucks, Aeroplanes and British Navy To Be Available

15 Per Cent Increase In Nation's Supply

Action Will Prevent Possible Prohibition of Use of Pleasure Cars

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Opening up of hundreds of thousands of acres of rich oil lands, including the famous Number Two naval reserve, is assured by an agreement just reached between the opposing groups of Senators who, by their differences, have held up oil legislation for years and representatives of the Navy Department.

The development of these big oil fields, known to be very rich, and which were withdrawn from entry and development by President Taft, will add, it is estimated, not less than 15 per cent to the country's oil production. Senators interested told The Tribune correspondent to-day that this development makes it practically certain there will be no prohibition against the use of automobiles for pleasure.

This development, they declare, also solves the British navy's oil problem, made acute by the situation in the Tampico fields. It insures an adequate supply of gasoline for the myriads of motor trucks which the army will need and for the thousands of aeroplanes which are to be a part of America's contribution to the war.

States' Rights Men Surrender

The compromise represents a surrender on the part of the Senators who have been fighting for years against any recognition of the legality of the Federal leasing system. The bill as it is now drawn has the approval of every Senator interested in oil legislation save two, Senators Husting, of Wisconsin, and Norris, of Nebraska. The deadlock which President Wilson failed to solve last year between the House and Senate has been broken by the complete surrender of the Senators favoring state rights.

Senator Pittman, of Nevada, who under the agreement has been given charge of the bill by Chairman Myers of the Public Lands Committee, declared to-day that the bill would pass the Senate in three days after it was taken up, due principally to the fact that such Senators as Smoot, of Utah, Shafroth and Thomas, of Colorado, and Mark Smith, of Arizona, who have been fighting the Federal leasing scheme for years, have agreed to let the bill in its present form go through.

The compromise agreement provides for the opening up of the big oil fields for leases to private operators, giving the preference to those operators who discovered oil on the lands and those who have developed in good faith.

"Each lessee is to pay to the government the equivalent of one-eighth of his entire production, less the oil actually used in operating the well. The one-eighth payment does not only apply to future production, but to a few hundred operators who now have wells in operation on these lands."

They have to pay the equivalent of one-eighth of their entire production since they began operation. It is against these operators that the government, through the Department of Justice, has been prosecuting ejectment suits. The suits so far brought by the government, it is asserted, have been won by the oil operators.

As the payment from the time of first production is a concession in favor of the government, as those Senators who wished to protect the interests of bona fide operators had written the bill last year to provide for payments only since the Supreme Court decision upholding the validity of the Taft withdrawal—the famous Midwest Oil decision.

Naval Reserve Maintained

Aside from the far-reaching consequences of the measure as affecting the shortage of oil for ships and locomotives, and gasoline, the feature of the controversy which has attracted the most attention is the fight to maintain a naval oil reserve. The field known as Number Two, in California, under the plans of Secretary of the Navy Daniels has been laid aside to be a reservoir for naval oil, not to be touched for twenty-five years. Senators who have opposed this plan assert that as there are now 300 wells on parts of this tract, the fact that no more wells could be bored would not result in saving the oil for such a period of time, with the result that at the end of the twenty-five years the navy would have to pump out the little remaining because the natural pressure would have been cut into deeply.

The oil experts of the navy are entirely satisfied with the agreement reached by the Senators, having taken part in writing it. One of the points on which the naval officers insisted was a clause the intention of which is to bar from the benefits of the opening of these fields the men whose attempts to defraud the government by the withdrawal of the Taft withdrawal have caused so much litigation.

This protective clause reads as follows:

"That no claimant who has been guilty of fraud in the location of any oil claim or gas bearing lands shall be entitled to any of the benefits of this act, nor shall his assignee be entitled thereto unless he affirmatively shows that prior to the passage of this act he purchased such lands in good faith, for a valuable consideration and without actual knowledge of such fraud."

British Labor Votes To Go to Stockholm; Seamen Fight Plan

Vatican Favors Aims of Allies, French Report

New Papal Secretary Said to Have Been Named; Quoted as Declaring for Restoration

A cable message from Paris to the bureau of information maintained by the French government in this country and made public last night indicates that Monsignor Frederico Tedeschini, who has been Under Secretary of State of the Vatican, has succeeded Cardinal Gasparri as Pope Benedict's Prime Minister.

Previous dispatches direct from Rome credited "many Italian newspapers and some authorities on Vatican affairs" as affirming that Cardinal Gasparri had resigned, partly because of ill-health and partly because of the Pope's desire to institute a new policy in relation to Germany. The semi-official Vatican organ flatly denied, however, that the Cardinal had retired. The message received by the bureau of information quotes Monsignor Tedeschini as declaring for "a peace of justice." It follows:

"In a conversation which Monsignor Frederico Tedeschini, new Secretary of State of the Vatican, had with the Rome correspondent of the 'A B C,' a Spanish newspaper, he made the following interesting declarations:

"Only a Christian peace is desirable, because it will be a peace of justice. Some people have pretended that a peace ought to be a white peace, or a peace without result; that is, a peace bringing the world back to the status quo ante.

"This is not exact. We believe, on the contrary, that there are rights which justice must respect. We cannot believe, for instance, that Catholic Poland will revert to the same state as it was before the war. As Christians we cannot approve that Palestine should remain under the Turkish yoke.

"We believe also that every one would be satisfied to see Alsace-Lorraine returned to France. We believe, finally, that if the Italian princes now under Austrian domination would be attributed to Italy no Christian would oppose it, just as no Christian would declare himself opposed to the unification of Rumania in the East."

Declare They Will Close All Ships to the Delegates

Reparation Demanded For Crushed Nations

Macdonald at Blows With Thorn; Conference in Uproar

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The conference of the British Labor party, held at Westminster to-day, voted to send delegates to the Stockholm consultative conference. The vote was 1,048,000 to 550,000, 600 delegates casting ballots. The conference was in an uproar, which ended only when the result of the card vote was announced.

The resolution was carried after an amendment by the dock workers opposing it had been defeated by a vote of 391,000 to 1,651,000. When the vote on the resolution was announced a delegate shouted that no matter what the convention did the Firemen's and Seamen's Union would see to it that the delegates would never reach Stockholm.

Before the vote was taken James Ramsey Macdonald, Socialist and Labor Member of Parliament and ex-chairman of the Labor party, made a vigorous plea to the delegates to "bury the past, go to Stockholm, lay your case before the conference, hear the other side discuss matters generally and return with the basis of peace in your pockets."

"What we want from the democracies of Europe," Mr. Macdonald added, "is a clear statement of their aims."

These words brought forth roars of cheering from the delegates.

Privy Councillor James H. Thomas, Labor Member of Parliament for Derby and Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, was booed and cheered when he tried to address the conference. The disorders resulted in one delegate being ejected from the hall.

Macdonald and Thorn Clash

A representative of the textile workers moved, and a representative of the miners seconded, the resolution to send delegates to Stockholm. A representative of the dock workers moved that "no case had been made out for the sending of delegates to any conference that includes delegates from enemy countries."

When Macdonald arose to support the first resolution an uproar began. While it was going on, Macdonald and Will Thorn, Labor Member of Parliament and founder and general secretary of the National Union of General Workers, came to blows.

Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio, urged the sending of delegates to Stockholm for consultation, but not to discuss peace terms.

G. N. Barnes, Minister of Pensions, spoke in favor of the dock workers' attitude against attending a conference at which delegates from enemy countries would be present, saying that the United States, Belgium, France and Italy were not sending delegates, and that if delegates from Great Britain were sent they would be negotiating with Russians, Germans, Dutch and Scandinavians. He added that the difference between a mandatory and a consultative conference was small, and that the British delegates would be in the same position whatever its final character. He asked if the conference at the present time was for peace, and was answered by thunderous cries of "Yes" and "No."

Roberts Fights Proposal

George Henry Roberts, Labor member of Parliament for Norwich, made a strong fighting speech against delegates going to Stockholm. He said he declined to meet Germans during the war. He thought that the Russian government of Premier Kerensky should not be interfered with. If the men in the labor movement were unable to agree among themselves, he added, they would only carry their confusion and disagreements into other countries and create further misunderstanding.

The chairman of the convention promised to give consideration to a suggestion made by Robert Smilie, leader of the miners, that now the resolution had been carried the executive committee should approach the American and Belgian laborers and persuade them to send delegates to Stockholm.

The decision of the Laborites to send representatives to Stockholm is a reversal of the policy to which the party committed itself at its recent convention. The changed attitude was due to an alteration of the plans of the Socialists by which the conference will be merely a consultative gathering for the presentation of the views of the different sections, instead of one for framing peace terms or a platform of the international Socialists on war questions.

Russian influence has been an important factor in the British decision. Arthur Henderson returned from Petrograd convinced that British La-

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Plattsburg Commissions and New Appointments

Lists of New Yorkers in the New England Division at the training camp who have been chosen for the army and of the men chosen for the second camp appear on Page 10.

List of army appointments from the camp's New York Division will be in Monday's Tribune.

German-Americans

(From The States-Review.)

Several scientists have just now established beyond doubt that camels (in German anonymous with Bloedinnige, i. e., Idiots) once existed in the United States. The only thing wonderful in this news is that it took years of research to establish the fact.